

ЗРОЗУМІТИ КОЖНЕ СЛОВО

Лексичні тести з англійської мови

Замість передмови. Тестові технології все ширше входять до нашого освітянського світу. Звичайно, вони не можуть замінити всі методичні форми і стати єдиним і неповторним засобом перевірки знань, але їхні різноманітні форми допомагають працювати педагогові і в школах, і в у вищих навчальних закладах. Пропонуємо Вашій увазі варіанти лексичних тестів, що їх викладач Сумського державного університету Ірина БАШЛАК пропонує для перевірки знань студентів та аспірантів. Давайте спробуємо перевірити себе!

PREFACE

A strong command of the English language is directly linked to career advancement and our social success. Every day people judge us by the words we use. Right or wrong, but they make assumptions about our intelligence, our education or our capabilities. Nothing makes a better impression than a solid mastery of the English language. A person, who can't express ideas eloquently, who hesitates of the uncertainty about the right word may appear less than fully competent and qualified. It's time to be equipped to speak with confidence at all times. These tests are likely to help you amass and possess a powerful vocabulary, avoid embarrassing mistakes and remove obstacles in your path.

I. You must understand the idea of putting similar things together into groups. So you need to learn CATEGORIES.

- Which does not belong with the others?
a) September b) March c) Wednesday d) October e) April
- Which does not belong with the others?
a) apple b) cherry c) peach d) lettuce e) lemon
- Which does not belong with the others?
a) car b) radio c) train d) airplane e) bus
- Which does not belong with the others?
a) woman b) mother c) daughter d) aunt e) cousin
- Which does not belong with the others?
a) adjective b) article c) category d) pronoun e) adverb
- Which is not a part of speech?
a) conjunction c) preposition e) classification
b) noun d) verb
- Which philosopher is known for classifying animals and words?
a) Socrates c) Aristotle e) Heraclitus
b) Pythagoras d) Diogenes
- Which word means to put into categories?
a) belong b) explain c) classify d) name

- Which of the following is the name of the category that the other words belong to?
a) philosophy b) history c) geography d) math e) subject
- Which is a part of speech?
a) subject b) preposition c) object d) imperative e) clause

11. It is very useful to put close attention to ADVERBS.

- Adverbs are most often used to give more information about
a) subjects b) verbs c) questions d) nouns e) prepositions
- Which kind of word can an adverb describe?
a) pronoun b) preposition c) adjective d) conjunction e) article
- Which contains an adverb?
a) full house b) three women c) was dirty d) very funny e) early morning
- Which contains an adverb?
a) rich man b) study hard c) one time d) easy job e) hard life
- Which contains an adverb?
a) went quickly c) good question e) free time
b) friendly people d) fast food
- Which does not contain an adverb?
a) very late dinner c) early bird e) came late
b) came too early d) woke up early
- Which does not contain an adverb?
a) sincerely yours b) drive safely c) ate fast d) too easy e) my supply
- Which part of speech is used to describe an adverb?
a) conjunction b) pronoun c) adverb d) adjective e) verb
- What is the most common ending for adverbs?
a) -ive b) -ate c) -ly d) -tion
- How many adverbs are in «I really woke up too early this morning?»
a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3 e) 4

III. You must learn to use ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS correctly.

- He is a very ... driver.
a) quick b) quicker c) quickly d) quickness
- She is a ... worker.
a) hard b) hardly c) hardness d) harden
- That is a ... horse.
a) beauty b) beautiful c) beautician d) beautify
- He speaks
a) slow b) slowly c) slowness d) slowed
- The students are ... because the material is too easy for them,
a) bore b) boring c) boredom d) bored
- Joe is a fast runner, but Tom is ... than Joe.
a) fast b) faster c) fastly d) more faster
- I hope I can find an ... banker to deal with.
a) honest b) honestly c) honestness d) honested
- The children ran toward the clown
a) laugh b) laughing c) laughed d) laughter
- The soccer game was very
a) excite b) exciting c) excited d) excitable
- Mary is smart, but Susan is ... student in the school,
a) the most intelligent b) the intelligentest c) most intelligent d) more intelligent
- The police opened the door
a) careful b) carefully c) carefuller d) carefulness
- She is this company's most ... worker,
a) capable b) capacity c) capability d) capsizing
- What is your ... job here?

- a) exactly b) exact c) exactness d) exactitude
14. She sings
a) angelically b) angel c) angelic d) angelical
15. This weather has been absolutely
a) wonder b) wonderfully c) wonderful d) wondered
16. Think ... before you answer,
a) careful b) care c) carefulness d) carefully
17. He answered the teacher very
a) polite b) politely c) politeness d) politics
18. He guessed my weight....
a) exact b) exactly c) exacting d) exacted
19. He answered the question
a) correctly b) correct c) correctedly d) correctionally

IV. PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES.

Very often, when there is no regular adjective form for a verb, the present or past participle of the verb can be used as an adjective. It is sometimes difficult for foreign students to decide whether to use the present [verb + *ing*] or past [verb + *ed*] or [verb + *en*] participle as an adjective.

The present participle [verb + *ing*] is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies performs or is responsible for an action. The verb is usually intransitive (it doesn't take an object) and the verb form of the sentence is the progressive (continuous) aspect.

The crying baby woke Mr. Binion. (The baby *was crying*).

The purring kitten snuggled close to the fireplace. (The kitten *was purring*).

The blooming flowers in the meadow created a rainbow of colors. (The flowers *were blooming*).

The past participle is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies is the receiver of the action. The sentence from which this adjective comes is generally in the passive aspect.

The sorted mail was delivered to the offices before noon. (The mail *had been sorted*).

Frozen food is often easier to prepare than fresh food. (The food *had been frozen*).

The imprisoned men were unhappy with their living conditions. (The men *had been imprisoned*).

Other verbs such as *interest*, *bore*, *excite*, and *frighten* are even more difficult. The rule is basically the same as that given above. The [verb + *ing*] form is used when the noun causes the action and the [verb + *ed*] form is used when it receives the action. Compare the following groups of sentences.

The boring professor put the students to sleep.

The boring lecture put the students to sleep.

The bored students went to sleep during the boring lecture.

The child saw a frightening movie.

The frightened child began to cry.

Exercise 1: Participles as Adjectives

Choose the correct form of the participles used as adjectives in the following sentences.

- The (breaking/broken) dishes lay on the floor.
- The (trembling/trembled) children were given a blanket for warmth.
- Compassionate friends tried to console the (crying/cried) children.
- The (interesting/interested) tennis match caused a great deal of excitement.
- When James noticed the (burning/burnt) building, he notified the fire department immediately.
- The (exciting/excited) passengers jumped into the lifeboats when notified that the ship was sinking.
- The (smiling/smiled) Mona Lisa is on display in the Louvre in Paris.
- The wind made such (frightening/frightened) noises that the children ran to their parents' room.
- The (frightening/frightened) hostages only wanted to be left alone.

- We saw the (advancing/advanced) army from across town.
- Mrs. Harris's (approving/approved) smile let us know that our speeches were well done.
- Our representative presented the (approving/approved) plan to the public.
- The (blowing/blown) wind of the hurricane damaged the waterfront property.
- We were going to see the movie at the Centre Theater, but our friends told us it was a (boring/bored) movie.
- Mary's (cleaning/cleaned) service comes every Wednesday.
- The (cleaning/cleaned) shoes were placed in the sun to dry.
- We could not open the (locking/locked) door without a key.
- As we entered the (crowding/crowded) room, I noticed my cousins.
- Dr. Jameson told my brother to elevate his (aching/ached) foot.
- The police towed away the (parking/parked) cars because they were blocking the entrance.

Exercise 2.

Fill in the blanks below with the correct participles.

amazed amused beguiled bewitched captivated charmed enchanted

Example: The book critic was enthralled by the novel's plot.

- They were ... by the evening light.
- We were ... by the three tenors.
- The pioneers were ... by the fertility of the soil.
- The children were ... by the clown's expressions.
- You were ... by the beautiful flowers in the garden.
- I was ... by your glance.
- He was ... by her grace and beauty.

Exercise 3.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

comfortable disappointed discontented satisfied uneasy

Example: They're pleased with their son's success.

- Are you ... with the service?
- The staff is ... about the new regulations.
- We're... in your slow progress.
- They aren't ... with the new director's manner.
- The shoppers are ... with these new high prices.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

absent competent dedicated impressed prepared

Example: Which documents are necessary for the meeting?

- I want to be ... for the board meeting.
- Was anyone ... from the meeting?
- We need someone who is ... in Russian and Chinese.
- Her assistant was ... to the project.
- We are ... with your credentials.

Exercise 5.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

connected dependent independent relevant tied

Example: I am related to a professional tennis player.

- The economy is ... on oil.
- The information is not ... to our study.

3. Are you ... to the Internet?
4. Those decisions were ... of each other.
5. He is ... to his work.

Exercise 6.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

angry disgusted envious mad tired

Example: The shoppers were sick of the long check-out lines.

1. Why is he ... of your good luck?
2. He is ... about the new regulations.
3. They're ... of your complaints.
4. She's ... with the traffic delays.
5. Shirley is ... at her sister.

Exercise 7.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

devoted engaged fond infatuated married

Example: The twin sisters were close to each other, even as adults.

1. Chris is ... to his music.
2. The whole staff was ... of jelly doughnuts.
3. He is ... to a sports star; their wedding will be in May.
4. I was ... with my brother's friend for a long time.
5. He is ... to his childhood sweetheart and has three kids.

Exercise 8.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

bored engaged proud responsible unaccustomed

Example: We were tolerant of other people's opinions.

1. My son is ... with school.
2. She was so ... in her work that she didn't hear us.
3. Alice was ... to living in a dorm.
4. The boy was ... of his achievement.
5. Each student is ... for doing part of the project.

Exercise 9.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

blessed confident expert talented unrivaled

Example: Both girls were endowed with talent.

1. He became quite ... at learning languages.
2. The athlete was ... with speed.
3. Jacob is ... of his abilities.
4. Grandpa was ... at predicting storms.
5. The soccer team was ... in young talent until this year.

Exercise 10

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

grateful sensitive sorry thankful thoughtful

Example: We were appreciative of the donor's generosity.

1. I am ... to them for their valuable suggestions.

2. He was ... for his rude behavior.
3. It was ... of you to plan his retirement party.
4. The counselor was ... to her patient's distress.
5. Our family is ... for your kindness.

Exercise 11.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

adjacent excited famous far unsuitable

Example: Tomorrow I'm bound for home.

1. The bus depot is ... to the tram station.
2. Norway is ... for its fiords.
3. Are we ... from our destination?
4. Bobby is ... about going to Disneyland.
5. Your clothes are ... for that climate.

Exercise 12.

Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

afraid confused nervous suspicious upset

Example: She was not ashamed of her actions.

1. The students were ... about the assignment. They didn't know what to do.
2. He is very ... of Roberta because of her deviousness.
3. The fan was so ... about the game's final inning that he was biting his nails.
4. Scott was ... about his parents' divorce.
5. She was ... of losing her friends.

V. You need to learn the different parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb), so that you can select CORRECT WORD FORMS to fill in the blanks.

1. I value your....
a) friendness b) friendly c) friendship d) friendship
2. A lot of these numbers are
a) inaccuracy b) inaccurated c) inaccurate d) inaccuracies
3. I think Dr. Garfield is ... professional,
a) un- b) im- c) in- d) mis-
4. This part of the country has a high level of... .
a) unemploy b) unemploying c) unemploys d) unemployment
5. This magazine is about
a) entertainer b) entertain c) entertainment d) entertained
6. That was a(n) ... act which he committed.
a) legal b) legality c) legalness d) illegal
7. The safe ... of troops is that unit's priority.
a) deployed b) deployment c) deploy d) deploition
8. I need to buy some additional car
a) insure b) insuring c) insurance d) insured
9. She has been a 911 radio ... for over 10 years.
a) dispatcher b) dispatch c) dispatching d) dispatchment
10. You need to ... before you begin an important mission,
a) planify b) plan c) planet d) planning
11. This movie is for adults only. It is not for
a) young b) youngsters c) youngs d) youngers
12. I hear you had a car accident. How much are the ... going to cost?
a) repairs b) repairment c) reparation d) repairing
13. There is a lot of ... in New York City.
a) criminality b) crimes c) crime d) criminal

14. He's not in the military. He's a
 a) civilian b) civil c) civilized d) civilization
15. You are not supposed to make ... calls from this telephone,
 a) person b) personality c) personalize d) personal
16. That was the ... story I have ever heard.
 a) saddest b) sadder c) sadness d) sad
17. I can't concentrate today. I am ... with work.
 a) preoccupied b) preoccupation c) preoccupy d) preoccupied
18. During the first week of school, we have to ... the students.
 a) orient b) orientate c) orientate d) orationalize
19. I think Joe is wrong. I ... with him.
 a) am no agree b) am disagree c) disagree d) no agree

Далі буде.

ЦЕ ЦІКАВО ЗНАТИ

Грамотність понятійна — володіння основними поняттями деякого навчального курсу як результат його освоєння та умова подальшого ефективного використання в практичній діяльності (засвоєння цього виду грамотності відбувається в процесі отримання систематичної шкільної та вищої освіти).

Грамотність початкова — уміння читати, писати, рахувати (засвоєння цього виду грамотності відбувається в початковій школі).

Грамотність функціональна — безпосереднє використання в практичній діяльності початкової та понятійної грамотності, що проявляється у формуванні основних видів мовленнєвої діяльності в різних предметних галузях знань.

Неграмотні функціонально — особи, що мають труднощі з розумінням газетного тексту, не можуть написати заяву чи оформити бланк при прийомі на роботу.

Революція дозвілля — частка дозвілля в індивідуальному річному бюджеті часу середньостатистичного громадянина країни, що перевищила частку часу, витраченого на оплачувану працю.

Читання — кращий захист від стресу

Британські вчені довели, що найнадійнішим засобом боротьби зі стресом є читання. Воно діє краще та швидше, ніж прослуховування музики чи прогулянка. Дослідники з Університету Сасекса випробували на добровольцях серії тестів та вправ, що мали викликати стрес. Після цього їм пропонували скористуватися одним із найпоширеніших засобів відволікання та визначили його ефективність за станом пульсу.

Було визначено, що краще за все зменшує рівень стресу читання — на 68 відсотків. Для нормалізації пульсу потрібно було мовчки почитати протягом 6 хвилин. Слухання музики знижувало рівень стресу на 61 відсоток, чашка кави чи чаю — на 54 відсотки, а прогулянка — на 42 відсотки. Відеоігри виявилися на останньому місці (21 відсоток). Т неважливо було, яку книжку почитати для боротьби зі стресом. Потрібно лише зануритися до сюжету.

